CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
WALTER M. DICKIE, M.D., Director

Weekly Bulletin

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Mortality from Certain Diseases Among Children Under 15 Years of Age, California, 1906-1934

(Continued from last issue)

Among children under 1 year there are 456 deaths during the 4-year period 1906–1909, with a rate of 309.7 per 100,000 group population. There has been a steady decrease in rates throughout remaining periods until 1930–1934 when there are 324 deaths with a corresponding rate of 81.0 per 100,000 group population. This is a reduction in the mortality rate of 73.8 per cent. In the ages between 1 and 4 there are 640 deaths with a corresponding rate of 113.3 per 100,000 group population in 1906–1909. This rises to 1001 deaths, rate 118.5 during the next 5-year period and then drops gradually to a low point in the mortality rate, 52.5 per 100,000 group population with 906 deaths. This represents a decrease in the mortality rate of 55.7 per cent under the high point of 1910–1914.

Mortality from Tuberculosis, 1906–1934

Years	Under 1 year		1–4 years		5–15 years	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1906–1909	456	309.7	640	113.3	580	43.9
1910–1914	641	295.2	1001	118.5	893	42.9
1915–1919	442	175.3	988	96.8	1063	43.3
1920–1924	480	161.7	927	74.8	1095	35.0
1925–1929	426	121.2	1090	72.6	1143	28.7
1930–1934	324	81.0	906	52.5	1003	21.8

Among those in age groups 5–14 the rate in 1906–1909 is 43.9 per 100,000 group population with 580 deaths. Although the number of deaths is doubled during some of the next periods the rate never rises so high as in 1906–1909, and falls to a low point of 21.8 in 1930–1934 with 1003 deaths during that period. The decrease in rate from 43.9 in 1906–1909 to 21.8 in 1930–1934 is 50.3 per cent, the lowest of any of the three age periods studied.

VENEREAL DISEASES

In children under 1 year of age, the venereal diseases play quite a conspicuous part. During 1906–1909 there are 176 deaths attributable to these causes, with a corresponding rate of 119.5 per 100,000 estimated group population. During the next 5-year period (1910–1914) the number of such deaths rises to 378 and the rate is 174.1. This rate drops considerably during the remaining periods until in 1930–1934 we find 265 deaths and a rate of 66.3 per 100,000 group population.

In the group of children 1–4 years of age, the number of deaths from venereal disease is diminished sharply and the rate is almost negligible. It begins at 3.7 per 100,000 population with 21 deaths, then rises to 6.2 per 100,000 population with 52 deaths and from there decreases to 1.7 per 100,000 group population with 29 deaths during 1930–1934.

In age group 5–14 years, the trend is similar to that in age group 1–4 years, although the rates are very small. It is probable that many of those with congenital infection have died during the earliar age groups, and only a few hold over and die during this period.

Mortality from Venereal Diseases

Years	Under 1 year		1–4 years		5–14 years	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1906–1909	176	119.5	21	3.7	3	0.2
1910–1914	378	174.1	52	6.2	17	0.9
1915–1919	323	128.1	55	5.4	19	0.8
1920–1924	405	136.4	46	3.9	29	0.9
1925–1929	331	94.2	51	3.4	31	0.8
1930–1934	265	66.3	29	1.7	25	0.5

OTHER EPIDEMIC DISEASES

This group consists of the residue not included in the main groups of deaths treated separately. The diseases under this heading which produce the greatest number of deaths are erysipelas, tetanus, purulent infection or septicaemia and the mycoses, which account for nearly the total number of deaths.

By far the highest death rate in this group of diseases occurs among children under 1 year of age, although there is not such a great discrepancy in so far as the actual number of deaths is concerned. During the period 1906–1909 there are 71 deaths of children under one year or 48.2 per 100,000 group population. This rises to 236 such deaths with a rate of 79.5 per 100,000 group population during 1920–1924 and then falls to 127 and a corresponding rate of 31.8 per 100,000 group population in 1930–1934.

In children 1–4 years of age, the trend is similar to that among infants less than 1 year old, but the rates are much lower. Beginning with a rate of 6.2 per 100,000 group population and 35 deaths it rises to a high of 123 deaths and a rate of 9.9 per 100,000 group population during 1920–1924 and then falls to a low of 77 deaths with a corresponding rate of 4.5 per 100,000 group population during 1930–1934.

Among children 5–14 years of age, the rates are somewhat lower than among the two lower age groups, but in general the trend is similar. We find that there are 30 deaths during 1906–1909 with a rate of 2.3 per 100,000 group population, which rises to 200 deaths and a mortality rate of 6.4 per 100,000 group population in 1920–1924 and then falls to 169 deaths and a corresponding rate of 3.7 per 100,000 group population.

Mortality from Other Epidemic Diseases, Chiefly Erysipelas, Tetanus, Purulent Infection (Septicaemia and the Mycoses), 1906–1934

Years	Under 1 year		1–4 years		5–14 years	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1906–1909	71	48.2	35	6.2	30	2.3
1910–1914	126	58.0	69	8.2	25	1.3
1915–1919	131	52.0	67	6.6	60	2.4
1920–1924	236	79.5	123	9.9	200	6.4
1925–1929	201	57.2	124	8.3	186	4.7
1930–1934	127	31.8	77	4.5	169	3.7

EXTERNAL CAUSES

This group of deaths follows closely those of the communicable diseases, and for that reason the study includes them as well as the infectious disease group. In all three age groups studied, the numbers of deaths are lowest during 1906–1909, but increase each period up to 1925–1929, and then fall slightly during 1930–1934. Rates increase in the two older age periods studied up to 1920–1925, and then decrease for the next two periods, the rates being slightly lower than in 1906–1909 in all instances.

In the group of children who died under 1 year of age from external causes, there are 178 or 120.9 per 100,000 group population during 1906–1909. Both the number and the rate from deaths in this cause group increase until 1925–1929 when a high point is reached with 490 deaths and a rate of 139.4 per 100,000 group population. During 1930–1934 both number and death rate recedes to 422 and 105.5 per 100,000 group population, respectively.

Mortality from External Causes, 1906–1934

Years	Under 1 year		1–4 years		5–14 years	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1906–1909	178	120.9	459	81.3	585	44.3
1910–1914	270	124.4	761	90.1	853	43.4
1915–1919	307	121.8	929	91.0	1106	45.1
1920–1924	406	136.7	1150	92.8	1510	48.3
1925–1929	490	139.4	1285	85.6	1787	44.9
1930–1934	422	105.5	1089	63.2	1643	35.2

Age groups 1–4 years shows 459 deaths and a rate of 81.3 per 100,000 group population 1906–1909, and then rises to a high point in numbers during 1925–1929 with 1285 external deaths, but the high point in the death rate from external causes is reached during 1920–1924 with the rate of 92.8 per 100,000 group population. The lowest rate comes during

1930–1934 when there are 1089 deaths with a rate of 63.2.

Age group 5–14 shows the largest number of deaths of any of the three age groups under study, but the rates are lower than in the other two groups because of the greater number of children exposed to the risk. Beginning with 585 deaths and a rate of 44.3 per 100,000 group population, the greatest number of deaths is found during 1925–1929 when there are 1787 such deaths. The high point in rate comes in 1920–1924 with 48.3, but drops to 35.2 per 100,000 group population with 1643 deaths during 1930–1934.

U. C. L. A. 1936 SUMMER SESSION WILL STRESS PUBLIC HEALTH CLASSES

With faculty members drawn from leading institutions throughout the United States the University of California summer session has announced a comprehensive program in the field of public health and nursing education for its 1936 session from June 27 to August 7, inclusive.

From Cleveland, where he was director of the Cleveland Health Association, will come Dr. Richard Arthur Bolt, who in addition to instructing U. C. L. A. summer session classes in elementary epidemiology, vital statistics and administration of the School Health Program, will give two special public lectures on maternal and child welfare in the United States, and maternal and child welfare in European countries.

In addition to Dr. Bolt, distinguished members of the Public Health faculty will include Elnora E. Thomson, R.N., professor of nursing and director of nursing education, University of Oregon; Helen D. Halvorsen, president of the California State Nurses Association, district five; Shirley Carew Titus, dean, School of Nursing, Vanderbilt University, Tennessee; Dr. Thelma Elizabeth Porter, head of the department of physiology and nutrition, Battle Creek College, Michigan; Dr. Elinor Lee Beebe, formerly director of Child Development and Parent Education in Albany, New York; Lillian B. Hill, chief of the Bureau of Mental Hygiene for the State Department of Education; Birdie M. Adair, Franklin high school, Los Angeles; and Martha Davis, former dietitian for the La Jolla Metabolic Clinic.

In addition to courses under Dr. Bolt, already mentioned, the U. C. L. A. summer session curricula will include classes in principles of supervision in public health nursing, principles and practice of public health nursing, administration of schools of nursing, principles of nursing education, administration of the school health program, essentials of nutrition, the relation of diet to the treatment of disease, social case work in its relation to public health, sociology and institutional economics.

Almost without exception every course in the curricula for the registered nurses required for the bachelor of science degree is to be offered in the 1936 summer session, according to Dean J. Harold Williams. In addition the University adds to its Red Cross course, including classes in principles of teaching as applied to home hygiene courses, and methods of teaching home hygiene courses. Relative courses in other departments range through bacteriology, economics. education, physiology, psychology, and zoology.

Where education has been entirely neglected or improperly managed, we see the worst passions ruling with uncontrolled and incessant sway. Good sense degenerates into craft, and anger rankles into malignity. Restraint, which is thought most salutary, comes too late, and the most judicious admonitions are urged in vain.—S. Parr.

Our chief enemies at present are heart disease, cancer, pneumonia, tuberculosis and syphilis. If the full facts were known, as Dr. Osler said, syphilis would probably come first. Syphilis is the biggest killing disease in the community. It and tuberculosis are undoubtedly the greatest present contributors to the total mortality prior to the approach of old age. By the removal of tuberculosis and syphilis, most of the preventable deaths from the age of 15 to 65 would be avoided.—Sir Arthur Newsholme, M.D.

MORBIDITY

Complete Reports for Following Diseases for Week Ending February 22, 1936

Chickenpox

617 cases: Alameda 14, Berkeley 8, Oakland 33, Piedmont 10, Contra Costa County 2, Antioch 1, El Cerrito 1, Pittsburg 1, Richmond 3, Fresno County 15, Fresno 8, Reedley 1, Orland 1, Eureka 3, Kern County 20, Bakersfield 11, Kings County 1, Hanford 9, Los Angeles County 37, Alhambra 8, Azusa 1, Burbank 4, Compton 5, Covina 1, Glendale 15, Hermosa 1, Huntington Park 9, Inglewood 3, Long Beach 19, Los Angeles 81, Pomona 1, San Gabriel 5, Santa Monica 2, South Pasadena 6, Whittier 8, Lynwood 1, South Gate 4, Monterey Park 1, Maywood 1, Bell 2, Madera 1, Merced County 1, Monterey County 2 Nevada County 1, Orange County 11, Anaheim 4, Orange 1, Santa Ana 11, La Habra 1, Placentia 4, Riverside County 4, Corona 1, Riverside 6, Sacramento 16, San Bernardino County 1, Colton 1, San Bernardino 3, San Diego County 11, Chula Vista 1, National City 2, San Diego 25, San Francisco 56, San Joaquin County 4, Stockton 2, Tracy 6, San Luis Obispo 1, San Mateo County 12, Santa Barbara County 2, Lompoc 1, Santa Barbara 5, Santa Clara County 16, Gilroy 1, Morgan Hill 3, Palo Alto 5, San Jose 13, Siskiyou County 1, Dunsmuir 1, Vacaville 1, Vallejo 1, Ceres 1, Modesto 1, Lindsay 1, Ventura County 6, Santa Paula 1, Woodland 8, California 3.*

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* Cases charged to "California" represent patients ill before entering the state or those who contracted their illness traveling about the state throughout the incubation period of the disease. These cases are not chargeable to any one locality.

Diphtheria

45 cases: Oakland 1, Martinez 1, Imperial County 5, El Centro 1, Imperial 1, Los Angeles County 1, Los Angeles 12, Pasadena 1, Ontario 1, Chula Vista 1, La Mesa 7, National City 2, Oceanside 1, San Diego 2, Santa Barbara 5, Santa Clara County 1, Dixon 1, Porterville 1.

German Measles

228 cases: Alameda 3, Berkeley 16, Hayward 3, Oakland 19, Piedmont 1, Contra Costa County 9, Hercules 1, Martinez 2, Fresno County 8, Kern County 1, Susanville 1, Los Angeles County 7, Huntington Park 2, Inglewood 1, Long Beach 23, Los Angeles 33, Pasadena 2, Pomona 2, Sierra Madre 1, South Gate 1, Maywood 2, Napa County 12, Orange County 15, Huntington Beach 1, Orange 2, Santa Ana 23, Laguna Beach 1, Riverside County 4, Riverside 1, Sacramento 1, Colton 1, San Bernardino 1, San Diego 2, San Francisco 21, San Luis Obispo 1, Burlingame 1, San Mateo 1, Palo Alto 1, Santa Paula 1.

Influenza

5044 cases: Alameda 28, Berkeley 34, Oakland 21, Butte County 1, Gridley 3, Orland 2, Eureka 1, Kern County 1001, Bakersfield 2799, Kings County 9, Hanford 21, Lake County 19, Los Angeles County 41, Alhambra 8, Burbank 1, Claremont 2, El Monte 3, Glendale 1, Huntington Park 4, Inglewood 1, Long Beach 25, Los Angeles 243, Manhattan 1, Monrovia 4, Montebello 1, Pasadena 17, Pomona 7, San Fernando 15, Santa Monica 2, South Pasadena 1, Whittier 14, Torrance 4, South Gate 5, Monterey Park 3, Maywood 5, Madera County 65, Marin County 1, Napa County 1, Nevada County 2, Grass Valley 2, Nevada City 1, Orange County 31, Fullerton 14, Orange 1, Santa Ana 5, La Habra 1, Tustin 2, Riverside County 6, Riverside 4, Sacramento County 2, Sacramento 20, San Bernardino County 1, Oceanside 1, San Francisco 26, San Luis Obispo County 14, Arroyo Grande 3, San Luis Obispo 14, Burlingame 2, San Bruno 3, San Mateo 16, Santa Barbara County 5, Santa Barbara 7, Santa Clara County 106, Los Gatos 24, Mountain View 25, San Jose 8, Sunnyvale 15, Willow Glen 42, Santa Cruz County 122, Watsonville 63, Dorris 4, Etna 1, Santa Rosa 3, Stanislaus County 14, Turlock 13, Tulare County 1, Lindsay 3, Ventura County 3.

Malaria

One case: San Francisco.

Measles

1946 cases: Alameda County 2, Alameda 8, Berkeley 22, Oakland 103, Piedmont 18, Butte County 24, Gridley 18, Colusa County 3, Contra Costa County 2, Antioch 1, El Cerrito 1, Martinez 2, Pittsburg 4, Richmond 6, El Dorado County 3, Fresno County 18, Fresno 38, Selma 1, Orland 1, Willows 13, Humboldt County 1, Imperial County 1, Calexico 13, El Centro 1, Kern County 8, Bakersfield 4, Hanford 1, Lassen County 1, Susanville 7, Los Angeles County 157, Alhambra 5, Arcadia 1, Beverly Hills 2, Burbank 3, Covina 10, Culver City 11, El Monte 1, Glendale 15, Huntington Park 13, Inglewood 8, Long Beach 3, Los Angeles 385, Monrovia 18, Pasadena 19, Pomona 5, Redondo 1, Santa Monica 37, Whittier 3, South Gate 34, Monterey Park 2, Signal Hill 1, Maywood 3, Bell 8, Gardena 2, Madera County 5, Madera 4, Marin County 3, Ross 1, San Rafael 2, Mariposa County 1, Carmel 2, Monterey 3, Napa County 35, Napa 153, La Habra 1, Placentia 2, Riverside County 13, Corona 2, Riverside 19, Sacramento 10, San Bernardino County 10, Colton 4, San Bernardino 15, San Diego County 1, La Mesa 1, San Diego 13, San Francisco 356, San Joaquin County 14, Manteca 1, San Luis Obispo County 4, Arroyo Grande 1, San Luis Obispo 1, San Mateo County 5, Burlingame 20, Daly City 8, San Bruno 2, San Mateo 2, South San Francisco 20, Atherton 1, Belmont 3, Santa Barbara County 3, Santa Barbara 15, Santa Maria 1, Santa Clara County 7, Mountain View 4, Palo Alto 1, San Jose 28, Sunnyvale 16, Willow Glen 1, Siskiyou County 1, Etna 9, Benicia 2, Vacaville 3, Santa Rosa 2, Tulare County 1, Tulare 4, Ventura County 8, Fillmore 19, Santa Paula 2, Yolo County 7, Woodland 1, Yuba County 1.

Mumps

472 cases: Alameda County 15, Alameda 1, Berkeley 8, Oakland 11, Pleasanton 1, Colusa County 4, Colusa 6, Hercules 2, Pinole 1, Pittsburg 5, Richmond 2, Placerville 2, Fresno County 16, Fresno 6, Glenn County 1, Orland 4, Willows 5, Calexico 4, Kern County 16, Taft 1, Los Angeles County 37, Alhambra 2, Beverly Hills 1, Claremont 5, Glendale 1, Long Beach 42, Los Angeles 64, Monrovia 2, Pasadena 3, Pomona 6, San Gabriel 3, San Marino 1, Santa Monica 2, South Pasadena 7, Whittier 1, Torrance 7, Monterey Park 11, Signal Hill 1, Maywood 1, Bell 1, Mariposa County 1, Merced County 1, Monterey County 2, Orange County 2, Fullerton 6, Newport Beach 1, Santa Ana 7, Seal Beach 1, Riverside County 19, Beaumont 1, Corona 33, Riverside 11, Sacramento 13, San Benito County 1, San Bernardino County 1, Ontario 1, San Diego County 2, San Diego 10, San Francisco 1, Stockton 3, Santa Barbara 9, Santa Clara County 1, Los Gatos 1, San Jose 2, Watsonville 1, Shasta County 4, Siskiyou County 2, Dunsmuir 1, Stanislaus County 4, Patterson 4, Red Bluff 8, Fillmore 1, Yolo County 1, Davis 1, Yuba County 6.

Pneumonia (Lobar)

151 cases: Berkeley 1, Oakland 6, Contra Costa County 1, Antioch 1, Fresno County 1, Fresno 3, Sanger 1, Orland 1, Willows 2, Humboldt County 1, Imperial County 4, Kern County 1, Kings County 1, Los Angeles County 9, Alhambra 1, Covina 1, Glendale 1, Huntington Park 1, Inglewood 1, Long Beach 4, Los Angeles 60, Montebello 1, Redondo 1, San Fernando 2, Santa Monica 1, Madera 1, Orange County 2, Santa Ana 1, La Habra 1, Riverside County 4, Sacramento County 1, Sacramento 3, San Diego County 1, National City 1, San Diego 3, San Francisco 16, San Luis Obispo County 1, San Luis Obispo 1, Santa Barbara County 1, Santa Maria 1, Vallejo 1, Tulare County 2, Yolo County 1, Winters 1, California 1.*

Scarlet Fever

385 cases: Alameda County 1, Alameda 1, Berkeley 5, Oakland 6, Piedmont 1, Butte County 2, Calaveras County 1, El Cerrito 1, Richmond 2, Walnut Creek 1, Fresno County 3, Clovis 2, Fresno 1, Sanger 2, Eureka 1, Imperial County 3, El Centro 1, Kern County 4, Bakersfield 2, Lake County 2, Susanville 1, Los Angeles County 37, Alhambra 1, Beverly Hills 1, Burbank 7, Compton 1, Glendale 3, Hermosa 1, La Verne 1, Long Beach 7, Los Angeles 102, Manhattan 1, Pasadena 4, San Fernando 1, Sierra Madre 1, Monterey Park 2, Signal Hill 4, Gardena 1, Madera County 2, Mendocino County 1, Merced County 2, Alturas 2, King City 1, Nevada City 1, Orange County 4, Fullerton 1, Huntington Beach 1, Orange 2, Plumas County 2, Riverside 2, Sacramento 5, San Bernardino County 4, Colton 1, Ontario 1, San Bernardino 5, San Diego County 2, Chula Vista 1, San Diego 18, San Francisco 64, San Joaquin County 1, Lodi 1, San Mateo County 1, Daly City 7, Redwood City 1, San Bruno 1, Santa Barbara County 1, Santa Barbara 5, San Jose 1, Santa Cruz County 1, Solano County 1, Petaluma 3, Stanislaus County 2, Ceres 1, Tulare County 1, Lindsay 4, Tulare 1, Ventura County 4, Oxnard 1, Santa Paula 1, Yolo County 1, Yuba County 1, Marysville 4.

Smallpox

One case: Kern County.

Typhoid Fever

10 cases: Butte County 1, Pittsburg 1, Hanford 1, Los Angeles 6, San Joaquin County 1.

Whooping Cough

143 cases: Alameda 6, Berkeley 3, Oakland 6, Piedmont 1, Contra Costa County 1, Kern County 2, Bakersfield 1, Los Angeles County 7, Burbank 1, Huntington Park 2, Long Beach 3, Los Angeles 19, Monrovia 1, Pomona 1, Lynwood 2, Maywood 1, Monterey County 1, Napa County 1, Fullerton 5, Santa Ana 1, Riverside 3, Sacramento 2, Redlands 5, San Bernardino 2, San Diego County 4, Chula Vista 1, San Diego 29, San Francisco 13, San Joaquin County 5, Stockton 3, Tracy 4, San Luis Obispo County 3, San Mateo 1, San Jose 1, Fillmore 1, Santa Paula 1.

Meningitis (Epidemic)

8 cases: Oakland 1, Los Angeles 2, Sacramento 1, San Francisco 1, San Joaquin County 1, Stockton 1, Tulare County 1.

Dysentery (Amoebic)

2 cases: Fresno 1, Reedley 1.

Dysentery (Bacillary)

One case: Los Angeles.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case: Stockton.

Pellagra

2 cases: San Francisco 1, San Luis Obispo County 1.

Poliomyelitis

One case: San Diego County.

Tetanus

One case: Santa Ana.

Trachoma

One case: Los Angeles.

Encephalitis (Epidemic)

One case: San Francisco.

Food Poisoning

4 cases: Monterey 1, San Francisco 1, Petaluma 2.

Undulant Fever

3 cases: St. Helena 1, Escondido 1, California 1.*

Tularemia

One case: Alhambra.

Septic Sore Throat (Epidemic)

2 cases: San Diego County 1, San Bruno 1.

Rabies (Animal)

23 cases: Oakland 1, Los Angeles County 5, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 9, San Gabriel 1, South Pasadena 1, South Gate 2, San Diego 2, Stockton 1.

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